

Soth-Carolina

GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advi-

ces, Foreign and Domestic.

From MONDAY August 8th, to MONDAY August 15th, 1748.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 13.

On Wednesday arrived here, in about 9 Weeks from England, His Majesty's Ship the *Arundel*; by which we have His Majesty's Speech as both Houses of Parliament, the Substance of the Preliminary Articles for a General Peace, and the following Proclamation for suspending Hostilities, which was published here Yesterday by Beat of Drum. The Honourable BENJAMIN WHITAKER, Esq; Chief Justice of this Province, is returned from London in the said Ship; in which is also come, Mr. John Denton, appointed Searcher of the Customs in the Town of William Saxby, Esq; deceased.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring a General Peace, were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 19th Day of April last, O.S. by the Ministers of Us, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces: AND WHEREAS, for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, his most Christian Majesty, and the States General, as follows; that is to say, That Hostilities should cease at Land within the Times, and in the Manner in the said preliminary Articles for that Purpose agreed upon; and at Sea, from the respective Times, and within the respective Places, herein after particularly mentioned; And to prevent all Occasions of Complaints and Disputes, which might arise upon Account of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, which might be taken at Sea, it hath been also mutually agreed, that such Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, as should be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the Space of the Twelve Days, to be computed from the said Nineteenth Day of April last, on which Day the said Preliminaries were signed; and that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which should be taken after Six Weeks from the said Nineteenth Day of April, beyond the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as Cape St. Vincent, and for the Space of Six Weeks more, beyond the said Cape to the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; and for the Space of Six Months, from the said Nineteenth Day of April, beyond the said Equinoctial Line or Equator, and in all other Places of the World, without any Exception, or other more particular Distinction of Time or Place, should be restored on both Sides: And Whereas, pursuant to such Agreement, Hostilities have ceased in the Low-Countries, in such Manner as was agreed upon by the said Preliminaries:

We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our loving Subjects; and We do declare, that Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against his most Christian Majesty, his Vassals, or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Fifth Day of May, in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year 1748.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G.

A further PROCLAMATION.

FOR preventing any Inconveniences to which His Majesty's Subjects may be liable, by misapprehending the Purport or Effect of His Royal Proclamation, dated the 5th of this Instant May, declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoining the Observance thereof: And for the Improvement and Security of the Commerce of his loving Subjects during such Cessation of Arms, His Majesty is hereby graciously pleased to declare, That, as soon as Passes can be interchanged, they will be delivered to such of His Subjects as shall desire the same for their Ships, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, they duly observing the several Acts of Parliament now in Force with Regard to Trade or Correspondence with France.

William Burges.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, May 13, 1748, at the Conclusion of the Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this session of parliament, I informed you that a congress had been agreed upon by the several powers at war; and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that pre-

liminaries for restoring a general peace have been signed between my minister, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces; the basis of which is a general restitution of conquests made, during the war, on all sides.

In consequence of these Preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a cessation of hostilities has actually taken place in the Low-Countries, and in the Channel; and some

tain periods are fixed, according to former practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

In this important transaction my great views have been steadily to adhere to the true interest of Europe, to pursue and maintain those of my own kingdoms in particular, and to procure for my allies the best terms and conditions, that the extent of a war, in some parts unsuccessful, did admit.

I have, in the course of this negotiation, acted with the most unreserved confidence and communication towards my allies: and I hope that, when they have maturely weighed the situation of affairs, the necessity from thence arising, and the care and attention which have been shewn for their advantage and security, they will not delay to accede to these preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

The vigorous and powerful support you have given me, during this session, towards carrying on the war, has strengthen'd my hands in proceeding thus far in the measures of peace. No body can suggest the least failure on the part of Great-Britain, which, not only for the sake of its own particular interest, but of the common cause has taken on itself a share of the burden, unexampled in former times. I hope soon to see this necessary work brought to perfection, with the concurrence of all my allies, with whom it is my firm intention to cultivate the most perfect harmony, and to cement and strengthen, if possible, the ties of our ancient union and friendship, in such a manner as may render the peace secure and durable.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, for the ample provision you have made for the Service of the current year. Nothing could have contributed so much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as these well-judged supplies. The most prudent economy shall be made use of in the application of them; and you may be assured, nothing will give me more real pleasure, than to take the first opportunity of lessening the present burdens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently express my entire satisfaction in your whole conduct, during this session; and I must recommend it to you, to promote in your several countries a right sense of those measures, which have been so necessarily taken for the security and ease of my people. As it is the earnest desire of my heart, to see the crown of Great-Britain maintain that figure, strength, and weight in making war and peace, which justly belong to it, it is equally so, to see my good subjects enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and prosperity.

The Substance of the preliminary Articles of Peace.

ALL the former treaties shall be established as the foundation of these preliminaries, and shall be renewed, except in such points as may have been alter'd by subsequent treaties, or in which they shall be alter'd by any of these articles. [This is a customary Article.]

II. All the conquests that have been made from the beginning of the present war, as well in Europe as in the East and West-Indies, shall be restored. [See Article 17.]

III. Dunkirk shall remain fortified in the same manner as at present on the land side, but towards the sea shall be reduc'd to the condition stipulated by treaties. [It is said, on this condition the French are to keep Furness.]

IV. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall be left to the royal infant Don Philip, but the reversion shall be reserved to the present possessor, or to his either the King of the Two Sicilies shall succeed to the Crown of Spain, or the infant Don Philip shall die without leaving posterity.

V. The Duke of Modena shall be re-establish'd in all his possessions, or at least shall receive a satisfaction for whatever cannot be restored. [See Art. 21.]

VI. The republick of Genoa shall be re-establish'd in the enjoyment of all that she possess'd in the year 1740.

VII. The King of Sardinia shall remain in possession of all that he had before, and of all that he acquir'd by cession in 1743.

VIII. The King of Great-Britain is compris'd in these articles, in quality of Elector of Hanover, and for his Electorate.

IX. The King of France, and the States General, will employ their good offices to obtain from the King of Spain satisfaction for a sum of money, which his Britannick majesty, as Elector of Hanover, claims from his Catholick majesty. [The English also have many claims.]

X. The Alliance treaty is confirm'd for the number of years during which it has remain'd suspended.

XI. The fifth article of the treaty of London, dated August 2, 1748,

relative to the succession of the throne of Great-Britain, is renewed in these preliminaries, in the same manner as if it were inserted word for word, (which runs thus,)—

The powers concerned engage for them, their heirs and successors, to maintain and guaranty the succession to the kingdom of Great-Britain, as establish'd by the laws of the kingdom, in the person of his present reigning Britannick majesty; as also to guaranty all the estates and countries possess'd by his Britannick majesty; and not to afford either asylum or retreat, in any part of their territories, to the person, who, during the life of James II. took the title of Prince of Wales, and since his death, the title of King of Great-Britain; or to any descendants of the said person, in case any such thing should be desired or attempted by them; Promising likewise for them, their heirs and successors, never to aid the said person, or his descendants, directly or indirectly, by sea or land, either by counsel, succour, or any assistance whatsoever; and to observe the same conduct with regard to any who may have orders or commissions from the said family to trouble the government of his Britannick majesty, or the repose of his kingdom, whether by open war, secret conspiracy, or exciting seditions and rebellions, or exercising piracy against the subjects of his Britannick majesty, &c. — On the first report of the substance of this article, a letter writer, signing Camber, in the London Post, asks by way of surprise—"Is there any crown in Europe, which has not already acknowledged his majesty's title, that a stipulation must be made in the 21st year of his reign for such an acknowledgment?"—but it now appears only the renewal of a former stipulation, and surely not improper to be remembered; whether it will be regarded, or, indeed, any articles whatever, on a rupture—is another question.

XII. The Pretension of the Elector Palatine, for satisfaction for the losses he has sustain'd shall be refer'd to a general congress.

XIII. The King of Great-Britain, the King of France, and the States General, shall employ their good offices for discussing, in the present congress, the differences that have arisen on the subject of the great mastership of the order of the golden fleece.

XIV. The Emperor shall be acknowledged in his Imperial dignity, by all those powers by whom no such acknowledgment has been hitherto made. [See Article 11 and note.]

XV. The disputes, with regard to the territory of Hainault, and the abbey of St. Hubert, &c. shall be refer'd to a general congress.

XVI. All hostilities between the powers at war shall cease at land in the space of six weeks, to be reckoned from the day of signing these articles, and at sea in the time mention'd in an act signed at Paris, August 19, 1712. [See the Proclamation.]

XVII. The restitutions, of which mention is made in the second article, shall not take place 'till such time as the parties interpell'd shall have acceded to this preliminary convention.

XVIII. The cessions and specifick restitutions before-mention'd, as well as the establishment for Don Philip, shall be all carried into execution at the same time.

XIX. All the parties interested in the present convention, shall renew the guaranty of the pragmatic sanction in its entire extent, except only such dominions as are already yielded, or are to be yielded, in virtue of these preliminaries.

XX. The Duchy of Silesia, and the county of Glatz, shall be guarantied to the King of Prussia by all the contracting parties. [See Art. 5 and 19.] No mention is made of the English loan on Silesia, &c.

XXI. All things that have pass'd in the present war shall be buried in general oblivion, and every one shall be re-established in the full possession of what he heretofore enjoy'd.

—Tired of the sad and cruel work,

They sit them down just where they were before,

Till for new scenes of woe peace shall their force restore.

THOMPSON'S *Indulgence*.

XXII. All the princes any way interested in this settlement, shall be invited to accede thereto as soon as possible.

XXIII. In like manner all the princes interested in this convention, shall respectively guaranty the execution thereof.

XXIV. The ratifications of these preliminaries shall be exchange'd within the term of three weeks, from the day of their being sign'd.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.

This convention was signed by the Earl of Sandwich, the British plenipotentiary; the Count de St. Severin de Arragon, the French; the Count de Bentinck, the Baron de Waffenaar, and Mr. Hasselaer, the Dutch plenipotentiaries.

There are some separate, and particular articles, the discussion of which are refer'd to the general treaty.

His Sardignian majesty (whose minister has not sign'd) is said, intrude

SOUTH

1910-1911